

CLAGETT GETS THERE

Elected Senator From Idaho in Place of Fred Dubois.

WILL THE SENATE SEAT HIM

It is Authoritatively Stated That Governor Willey Will Sign Clagett's Credentials—Idaho Republicans Divided.

Special to the Standard.

BOISE CITY, Feb. 11.—The senate met at 10 o'clock and proceeded to business. House bill No. 3, by Jones, providing for the printing of 3,000 copies of the state constitution was passed. House bill No. 27, to provide for the levy of a tax of three-fourths of a mill for the university of Idaho was passed. White's memorial to congress praying for an amendment to the constitution to elect United States senators by a direct vote of the people was taken up. Gunn of Alturas thought the memorial useless. The memorial was passed with Gunn, Shoup and Weiler voting in the negative. The senate took a recess until 11:55. At 12 o'clock the senate filed in and took the seats assigned them. Price read a protest to the proceedings signed by 15 republicans and asked to have it spread on the journal of the joint convention. Speaker Fenn announced the order of business. A vote was taken with the following result:

For Clagett—Delamar, Dempsey, Finch, Jewell, Langrishe, Smith, White, Wing, Gray, Armstrong, Bailettine, Briggs, Cameron, Casey, Dryden, Emery, Hamley, Hawkins, Irwin, Martin, Porter, Scotland, Smith, W. H. Smith, B. H. Smith, Sperry, Steunenberg and Swanger—28. Two republicans and eight democrats.

For A. E. Mayhew—Bronstetter and Jones, democrats, 2.

For Finch—Brigham.

For J. H. Barton—Wells.

Absent, McPherson, Rogers, Shoup, Wiler and Hickson, 5. Present, but declining to vote, Gunn, Underwood, Ramsey, Snyder, Caldwell, Elwell, Fredericksen, Goodnight, Green, Lyon, Merrill, Mills, Munroe, Price, Rygg, Fenn, Scotland, 15.

Upon the result being reported, the speaker announced that William H. Clagett having received a majority of all the votes cast, was duly elected. Emery asked that the speaker announce to what he had been elected. This the chair declined to do. The declaration of the result was received with great applause in the densely packed lobby and gallery. There was a greater crowd present to-day than when Fred Dubois was balloted for in December. The democratic members who voted for Clagett are being congratulated on all hands for the able political work they have done. Dubois has ever been the persistent and unscrupulous enemy of the democratic party in Idaho, and now they have their revenge. Looking at it politically the republican party in Idaho is hopelessly divided by this senatorial fight. It is positively stated that Governor Willey will sign Judge Clagett's credentials. The judge will leave for Washington shortly and will carry on the war vigorously until the matter is settled. If three or four republican senators vote with the democratic senators Judge Clagett will be seated, granting that the majority on the republican side vote for Dubois. It is no two to one bet that after the whole entire proceedings are made known to the United States senate that Judge Clagett will be seated unanimously, as Dubois was clearly illegally elected. The essential features of the statutes were not complied with in his election. This evening Judge Clagett was censured by the First regiment band. He delivered a magnificent speech from the balcony of the Overland hotel to a very large concourse of citizens, thanking the legislature for crowning his life with the great honor of an election to the United States senate.

The democrats are jubilating with the Clagett men and feel that if they didn't elect a democrat they at least got an honest, fair man, far enough above mere partisanship to do what is right and just for the people, regardless of party affiliation. There is much talk of betting as to who will get the seat. The Dubois men say they will get \$5,000 to bet that Dubois is seated. Five thousand dollars of this comes from Salt Lake. The other side are firm and confident of winning, and no doubt much money will change hands on the result.

GOLD BUGS GET A HEARING.

The Coinage Committee Receive a Committee From Philadelphia.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—A committee from the Philadelphia chamber of commerce was given a hearing before the coinage committee in opposition to the free coinage bill.

A letter was read on the subject of free coinage from Robert Patterson of Philadelphia, a grandson of the mint director under President Jefferson. He took the ground that no special harm would result to the commercial interests of the country with either gold or silver as a money basis, but with two standards one or the other must go to at premium and thus destroy the financial equilibrium of the country. A long letter from Abram S. Hewitt was read. He, though a silver mine owner himself and a smelter of silver, saw great danger from the passage of the pending measure. He believed in silver to a certain point, and just so long as the danger line is not passed that drives gold to a premium. He expressed a fear that the line would be reached before many years, even at the present rate of coinage.

THE SOUTH DAKOTA SENATORSHIP.

PIERRE, S. D., Feb. 11.—An independent caucus last night decided to drop Campbell and nominate Senator Kyle instead, while in the republican caucus Moody was decided on again as the party nominee. Two ballots were taken to-day, the last one resulting, Moody 68, Kyle 50, Tripp 24, Dillon 4, Mellette 1, Deward 1, Campbell 1, with 12 paired. A report that a combination of independent and democrats was being formed to secure the election of a democrat from Illinois and a farmer from South Dakota had the effect of uniting the republicans and they hereafter will doubtless vote together for one man. The independents seem disposed to follow the same order. The Illinois-South Dakota combine is treated with little credence among leading politicians here.

Silver Purchases.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10.—Of \$23,000 ounces of silver offered to-day 414,000 ounces were purchased at prices ranging from \$1.016 to \$1.019.

BLAINE'S PET SCHEME.

President Harrison Will Soon Announce Reciprocity With Venezuela.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—A Washington special to the Times says: "It is understood the president is ready for the announcement of a proclamation of reciprocity with Venezuela similar in terms to the agreement just reached with Brazil, which will take effect at the same time. This agreement says that while the commerce of Venezuela is not larger than that of Brazil, the United States has for several years enjoyed a much larger proportion of its importing business than any other nation dealing with Venezuela. The total exports of Venezuela in 1886 were a little more than \$11,000,000 and their imports about \$9,000,000. Of this amount Venezuela took from the United States more than \$2,000,000 in 1886, and in 1888 that country took from the United States products to the amount of \$5,000,000. This includes about \$600,000 worth of breadstuffs principally wheat and flour; about \$500,000 worth of cloth; \$400,000 worth of manufactures, iron and steel, and more than \$500,000 worth of provisions and dairy products. In 1888 we imported little more than \$103,000,000 [?] altogether, and while the United States sends more products to Venezuela than any other foreign nation, the imports of the United States from Venezuela and Germany together are larger than those of the United States. The proclamation of the president would have been made a day or two ago, as it was expected the agreement of Venezuela to the propositions of the United States would be received by the last steamer. The papers are on the way, however, and will arrive by the steamer due in New York, February 13 or thereabouts.

A Letter From Blaine.

TORONTO, Feb. 11.—A telegram, on what it calls exceptionally high authority, says Laurier holds in his pocket a letter from Secretary Blaine, in which the secretary distinctly refuses to negotiate with any party in Canada but the reform party upon the question of commercial union.

Two Denials.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—Secretary Blaine makes a positive denial of the statement telegraphed from Toronto regarding the letter to Laurier. He says he has not written a letter to any Canadian since he became secretary of state.

It is learned on the highest authority that the statement that a reciprocity agreement has been concluded with Venezuela is incorrect.

OPPOSED TO THE PRESENT BILL.

Mr. Cleveland Regards Unlimited Coinage as Dangerous.

NEW YORK, Feb. 11.—Several hundred people assembled at Cooper Union to-night to oppose the free silver bill in response to a call of the reform club. Among the letters of regret read was one from ex-President Cleveland, in which he says in part: "It surely cannot be necessary for me to make a formal expression of my agreement with those who believe the greatest perils would be initiated by the adoption of a scheme embraced in adopting the measure now pending in congress for unlimited coinage of silver at our mints. If we have developed an unexpected capacity for assimilating a largely increased volume of currency, and even if we have demonstrated the usefulness of such increase these conditions fall far short of insuring us against disaster, if in the present situation we enter upon the dangerous and reckless experiment of free, unlimited and independent silver coinage."

Resolutions condemning unlimited silver coinage were passed. Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Fairchild was the chief speaker in opposition to the pending bill.

A DYING INDUSTRY.

Unless Killing of Seals is Stopped Soon There Will be no Seals.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—The report of Professor Elliott, the commissioner appointed to investigate the condition of the seal fisheries, was not among the documents presented to congress yesterday. It is held by Secretary Blaine. Reports of the special agents confirm Professor Elliott. They found out that unless the killing of seals is stopped for a period of years it will not be long till there will be no seals. Last year the North American company, which got a lease from the government, killed 21,000. It had a right to kill 60,000 the first year and 100,000 each year following. The old Alaska Seal company has gone out of business. Professor Elliott thinks that a resolution for the stopping of seal catching for about seven years would make the fisheries once more valuable. Should any arrangement be made for preventing any seal catching during a given period the United States will not be liable to the North American company for any failure of contract. The company took the lease subject to such conditions.

A Bank in Trouble.

AYER, Mass., Feb. 11.—It is reported that irregularities have been discovered in the Ayer bank and its closing is advised. Commissioner of Savings Banks Locke said from a superficial examination, he should think the savings bank all right. The only chance for a discrepancy is on the pass books of depositors. Bank Inspector Gotchell has arrived to examine the condition of the National bank. The last balance sheet of the North Middlesex bank showed assets and liabilities of \$198,000. The supreme court has issued an injunction restraining the North Middlesex Savings bank from paying out any money until an investigation of its finances has been made.

Maco Received the Pope's Blessing.

PARIS, Feb. 11.—The real name of the banker, known as Maco is Berneau. Among the depositors were about 6,000 priests. The pope recently sent to Berneau a papal benediction and a photograph of his holiness bearing his autograph. This had the effect of increasing the bankers credit among the clergy.

Great Northern Extension.

CHICAGO, Feb. 11.—A morning paper says that President Hill of the Great Northern, who went to Europe recently, has secured from English capitalists their controlling interest in the Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City road, and enough money to make the extension of his road from Montana to the Pacific coast.

Hill Gains Control of the Soo.

MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 11.—It is rumored here to-night that the Great Northern has gained control of the Soo road, and that the Kansas City has also fallen into its hands. This gives a Chicago connection,

IN SENATE AND HOUSE

An Appropriation Bill for the Port Orchard Dry Dock Passes the Senate.

THE SHIPPING SUBSIDY

A Hot Exchange of Words Between Bland and Farquhar, the Latter Casting Insinuations at the Silver Lobbyists.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.—In the senate to-day an amendment was recommended by the committee on appropriations leaving it to the secretary of the navy to decide upon the site of the dry dock advocated by Dolph and Mitchell, while Allen argued in support of his amendment, fixing Port Orchard on Puget Sound as the site. The discussion lasted so long that Hale threatened to lay the committee amendment on the table, thus putting an end to the whole thing. The discussion was, nevertheless, continued by Cockrell, Hiseock, Washburn, Call, Squire, Spooner and Hale. Finally, after nearly three hours' talk a vote was taken on Allen's amendment and it was agreed to, yeas 34, nays 12. It directs the secretary of the navy to acquire "at a cost not to exceed \$25,000," a tract of 290 acres on Puget sound at Port Orchard and to cause to be erected a dry dock not less than 600 feet in length and 75 feet in width, capable of admitting vessels drawing 30 feet of water, the cost of the dry dock not to exceed \$700,000. Reading of the bill having been concluded and all committee amendments disposed of, Gorman offered an amendment providing that no money be used for the purchase of, or payment for armor, or gun steel, unless it shall have been submitted to public competition by advertisement. Hale offered as a substitute for Gorman's amendment that no contract shall be made until the subject matter shall have been submitted to public competition by advertising. Gorman accepted the substitute and it was agreed to. The bill then passed.

Selected from the committee on civil service reported back without recommendation the senate bill to censure preference in appointment, employment and retention in public service to veterans in the late war.

The calendar copyright bill was taken up but laid aside informally.

The following bills were passed: The senate bill to provide for the disposal of the abandoned Fort Maginnis military reservation in Montana under the homestead and mining law for educational and other purposes with an amendment to the senate bill creating two additional land districts in Montana; the house bill to facilitate the collection of commission statistics required by section 2 of the river and harbor appropriation acts of 1865 and 1867; the senate bill regulating jurisdiction of courts in territories on habeas corpus proceedings; the house bill to relinquish the interest of the United States to certain lands in San Francisco, which had been adversely reported and placed on the calendar, was indefinitely postponed and the senate adjourned.

In the House.

At 11 o'clock consideration of the bill appropriating \$300,000 additional for a public building at Los Angeles, Cal., was concurred in.

The senate amendment was considered granting 20 cents per hour extra pay to employees in the printing office for night work. A conference was asked.

The senate bill, creating a bureau in the war department and making Dr. Ainsworth chief with the rank of colonel in the regular army, passed.

McAdoo of New Jersey spoke at some length against the shipping bill. He told the members they could not in this congress vote a direct subsidy to one interest and in the next refuse to subsidize farmers by voting against the sub-treasury scheme. Once the subsidy system is entered upon, its progress could not be stopped. Fitch gave notice if the shipping bill passed a committee would be appointed in the next congress to inquire into the manner in which its passage had been secured. Farquhar of New York asked Fitch to talk like a man, and not deal in innuendoes. Bland and some others shouted out denunciations of the subsidy policy, and there was a hot exchange of words between Bland and Farquhar, the latter denouncing the silver lobbyists. General debate having closed, the reading of the bill continued. Paragraphs relative to the civil service commission were passed over for the present, and without disposing of the bill, the committee rose and the house adjourned.

Story of a Loving Cup.

From the Boston Courier.

A Bostonian, who had been in London a good deal, relates that not long since he had the honor of dining with one of the oldest of the companies in that city, when he was shown on the loving cup, which was passed at the conclusion of the dinner, the date 1642. He had been told earlier in the evening that the hall of the company had been burned to the ground in the great fire of London. And that everything the company had had been consumed, so that he remarked that of course this cup was a reproduction of an older one.

"Oh, no," was the answer, "this is the original."

"But how was this preserved in the great fire?"

It was then explained that the company was so heavily assessed at the time of the establishment of the Commonwealth—that as everybody knows, levies were made on most of the city companies—that it had had hard work to raise the necessary funds. It managed to scrape along, however, until the Restoration, when fresh demands were made by the Government of Charles II, on the ground that the company had contributed funds to the support of Cromwell. The company had already mortgaged its lands, and now there was nothing left for it but the pawning of its plate, which was accordingly pledged to the Lombards, who carried it to France. It was owing to this state of things that the plate escaped the great fire, and although it was a long time after that event before the company was in a position to redeem the silver, ultimately the whole came back to the original owners in London.

Dixon and McCarthy Will Fight.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—A telegram was received to-day from Jere Dunn, stating that the fight between McCarthy and Dixon will come off at the Hudson County Athletic club, Jersey City, February 20. Dixon has already gone into training.

A Lesson in Law.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

A young lawyer who has been practicing at the bar for maybe three or four years received one Christmas present which he did not appreciate. It was a nice enough present, but—well, the whole story had better be told.

On Christmas morning a messenger brought to the young attorney's house a package doped up in brown paper and tied with very inoffensive-looking string. He carried the package into the dining-room, where his wife sat at breakfast, and she of course, started up full of excitement and curiosity. In fact it was she who took the bread-knife and cut the string. Her hands removed the brown paper and uncovered the inner skin of white paper sealed with red wax. A card, a plain visiting-card, lay there. The young lawyer saw it, and heaven preserve us! flushed. The card bore the name of a client of his whose case he had conducted laboriously and expensively to defeat.

"What does he mean by sending me a present?" he asked. "The last time he was in my office I felt inclined to pitch him out of the window."

"Perhaps he wants to make up at Christmas time, dear," his gentler half suggested, as she proceeded to rip up the white paper with a silver hairpin. In a few seconds a couple of volumes covered in law sheep were revealed. The attorney took one of the books up and read the title "Blackstone's Commentaries, Vol. I," the other book was Vol. II.

"What in thunder does he mean by sending me this?" he asked fiercely.

"I am sure I don't know, dear," said she, meekly.

There was an uncomfortable silence for several minutes. Then the attorney said, with considerable more emphasis than can be reproduced in words: "Now I know what that fool meant by saying when he left me that he would teach me the rudiments of law, if he had to spend good money to do it. I thought he was going to sue me."

A STRING OF BEADS.

If you want to see worldly ambition struggling with a righteous desire to be good, take a woman to church with an old hat on.—Milwaukee Sentinel.

Mrs. Sweetface—Is your daughter happily married? Mrs. Sourface—Indeed she is. She's got a husband who's as 'frail as death of her.—New York Weekly.

Miss Amy—I don't believe in throwing kisses. Goslin—Neither do I. When you have any for me let me know, and I'll come and get them.—New York Sun.

Mr. Grump—I can't see, my dear, what good that border of fur does you around the hem of your skirt. Mrs. Grump—Why I shows that I can afford it.—Harper's Bazar.

"She is such a dear girl, and she loves flowers devotedly." "Yes," responded his unsympathetic listener, "most girls who love flowers devotedly are dear girls."—Washington Post.

Adam's experience was typical rather than unique. He kicked up his heels in joyous ignorance for a little while, got married, and had to go to work.—Indianapolis Journal.

"My marriage was another instance of 'Love's Labor Lost.'" "No? How?" "The man didn't have a thousand dollars and I thought he had a million."—Washington Star.

Ethel—I saw your intended to-day. Maud—Whom do you refer to? Ethel—Why, Jack Brown, of course. Maud—O, dear, no. He is not my intended. He is only my engaged.—Munsey's Weekly.

Miss C. (a Bucksport seminary girl)—O, that I had the wings of a dove! Mr. M.—What? That you might fly to me! Miss C.—No, no! That I might fix over my last summer's bonnet.—Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

Hardup—Miss Laura, have you considered my note—my letter—or my proposal? Miss Laura—I really do not know how to consider it—whether as a proposal or a challenge to a fasting match.—Indianapolis Journal.

"Is there any sign by which your missing wife may be identified?" asked the chief detective. "I don't know, unless this: She always turns round when another woman with a new bonnet on passes her."—Philadelphia Times.

Mrs. Piffers—Your old friend has such a sad face. Why is it? Mr. Bliffers—Years ago he proposed to a very beautiful girl, and— Mrs. Bliffers—And she refused him? Mr. Bliffers—No. She married him.—New York Weekly.

Young de Smith—I have met with a severe loss, Miss Priscilla. My Uncle George is dead. Priscilla—What, your rich uncle? Oh, Mr. de Smith—He cannot I do anything to replace the affection you have lost?—New York Sun.

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